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QUESTIONS PERTINENT TO THES I SEUS, DECARTED

1. HOW DO 1950 CASH FARM RECEIPTS COMPARE WITH 19401

2. HAS THE FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT INCREASED SINCE 1946?

3. How does the 1951 output of Chicks in N. C. compare with Last YEAR?

4. WHAT CHANGES HAVE OCCURED IN PRICES PAID FOR FURNITURE?

5. How do prices received by U. S. Farmers Last month compare with parity prices?

6. DID FEED PRICES INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AUGUST?

7. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED SIZE OF THE N. C. TURKEY CROP?

3. REVIEW THE NORTH CAROLINA PRICES RECEIVED INDEX.

No. 92

RALEIGH, N. C.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1951

* SEP1 3 51

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

1950 CASH FARM RECEIPTS 12 PERCENT ABOVE 1949

Cash receipts from farm marketings by North Carolina farmers during 1950 totaled \$795,503,000. This is \$84,-534,000 or 11.9 percent more than total cash receipts of \$710,969,000 from farm marketings in 1949. (See table on Page 3).

The increase in total cash receipts in 1950 over 1949 resulted entirely from increased receipts from crop sales, since total receipts from livestock and livestock products during 1950 were \$153,000 less than during 1949.

Cash receipts from the sale of crops accounted for 79.3 percent of all cash receipts in 1949 and for 81.6 percent of the total in 1950.

Cash receipts from the sale of crops during 1950 totaled \$648,796,000. This was \$84,687,000 or 15.0 percent more than total cash receipts from the sale of crops during 1949. Receipts from the sale of tobacco during 1950 amounted to \$486,167,000 or 74.9 percent of the total cash receipts from the sale of crops. The importance of tobacco is further emphasized by the fact that it accounted for 61.1 percent of the total cash farm receipts in 1950 and 50.5 percent in 1949. The increase in cash receipts from the sale of tobacco in 1950 resulted both from increased production and higher prices.

Cash receipts from the sale of cotton in 1950 totaled \$42,088,000 or 49.6 percent less than 1949. Receipts from the sale of cottonse ed were down 32.0 percent in 1950.

The decrease in cash receipts from the sale of chickens, including broilers, and eggs during 1950 more than offset slight increases in cash receipts from the sale of dairy products, hogs, cattle and calves, turkeys and other livestock and livestock products.

Prices paid by North Carolina and other farmers during 1950 were higher than 1949. The index of prices paid by U. S. farmers.increased from 250 in 1949 to 255 in 1950.

RECORD JULY OUTPUT OF CHICKS

The July total output of chicks was almost double the 5-year (1945-49) average. The output of chicks during July is 13 percent less than the previous month. However, the decline is smaller than the usual seasonal drop.

Demand for chicks by commercial broiler producers declined and July placements were 23 percent less than June.

Hatchings during the first seven months of 1951 totaled 41,653,000 chicks-an increase of 11 percent over the 37,397,000 chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the State during the same period last year.

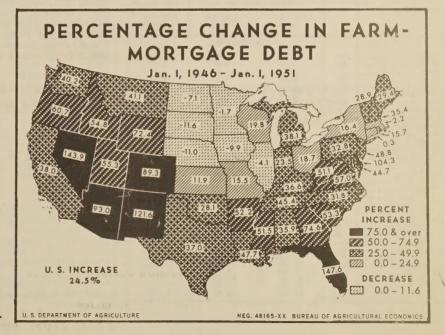
Average prices received by North Carolina hatcheries for heavy breed sexed pullets increased from \$20.50 per 100 chicks on July 1 to \$23.50 on August 1. Light breed sexed pullets increased from \$31.00 to \$32.00 during the month. Heavy and cross breed straight run chicks averaged \$15.00 on both July and August 1.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT INCREASES

The estimated debt secured by farm real estate in the U. S. amounted to 5.8 billion dollars on January 1, 1951. This debt has been increasing since 1948 at an accelerating rate. Thus, the increase for the calendar year 1950 was 8 percent whereas for 1949 it was 6 percent; for 1948. 5 percent; and for 1947 and 1946. 2 percent each.

Farm-mortgage debt increased in every State during 1949 and 1950. The largest increase during 1950 - almost 23 percent - occurred in Florida. The increase in Arizona was next largest - nearly 20 percent. Farm-mortgage debt in the Mountain region increased 14 percent during the year, and in the South Atlantic region 10 percent. In other regions the debt increased by smaller percentages.

Each State, except Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, now has more farmmortgage debt than on January 1, 1946,



N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 15 POINTS

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets declined 15 points during the month ended August 15. The August 15 "All Farm Products" index at 277 compares with 292 in mid-July, 270 on August 15, 1950 and 241 on August 15, 1949. This is the third consecutive month in which the "All Farm Products" index has dropped and is the lowest of any month so far this year.

The grains commodity index increased one point as the result of slightly higher prices for corn, wheat, oats, and rye. The current grains commodity index is 8 points lower than on the same date last year.

The cotton and cottonseed index decreased 38 points during the month ended August 15. Cotton dropped almost 5 cents per pound and cottonseed dropped \$10.00 per ton.

The meat animals commodity index advanced 4 points during the month ended August 15. Hogs, beef cattle, sheep and lambs showed slight increases while veal calves declined 40 cents per hundred weight.

The poultry index increased 12 points as the result of higher prices for both chickens and eggs. Chickens advanced slightly more than one cent per pound and eggs increased 2.7 cents per dozen.

The dairy index declined 3 points as the result of lower prices for retail milk and butterfat. The current index of 236 is the lowest so far this year and is the same as December 1950.

The miscellaneous commodity index increased 5 points during the month. Higher prices received for potatoes and sweetpotatoes more than off-set slightly lower prices for soybeans, cowpeas, wool and commercial apples.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers declined 2 points during the month. Prices received by N. C. farmers declined while the index of prices paid by U. S. farmers was the same as July.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1951
WITH COMPARISONS

		NORTH CA	U. S.	
COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951
CORN. WHEAT. OATS. BARLEY. RYE. SOYBEANS. COWPEAS. PEANUTS. COTTON. COTTONSEED. WOOL. HOGS. BEEF CATTLE. VEAL CALVES. SHEEP. LAMBS. MILK COWS. CHICKENS. EGGS. MILK WHLSE. BUTTERFAT. HAY. ALL BALED. POTATOES. SWEET POTATOES. APPLES COMMERCIAL LESPEDEZA SEED. KOREAN. KGBE. CCM. & TENN. 76	.Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. LG. LG. TON LG. CWT. CWT. CWT. CWT. CWT. CWT. CWT. CWT	1.64 1.96 .83 1.26 2.10 2.70 4.75 .116 .404 78.00 1.40 23.30 33.00 13.00 30.90 174.00 .28 .535 .25 .210 .56 .57 28.20 1.30 2.33 .535 .25 .210 .57 .28 .210 .57 .28 .210 .28 .29 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20	1.65 1.97 .85 1.25 2.13 2.55 4.40 .116 .357 68.00 .95 21.50 23.80 32.60 13.50 31.40 174.00 .292 .562 5.30 4/ .205 .55 28.80 2.155 20.55 20	1.65 2.05 .759 1.17 1.46 2.71 3.95 .108 .346 69.10 .771 21.20 29.10 32.60 15.00 29.80 247.00 .29.80 247.00 .49.7 4.45 <u>4</u> / .199 .601 .605 .605 .605 .107 .108 .108 .266 .497 .199 .601 .605 .605 .605 .605 .605 .605 .605 .605

as Preliminary

COMPARISON OF U. S. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

AND PARTIT TRICES								
COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY (COMPARAI PRICE:	BLE	AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF_PARITY			
	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951		
		- DOLLA	ARS-	PERCENT				
CGTTON LB WHEAT, BU CONN BU OAIS, BU BARLEY, BU RYE, BU HEGS.CWT LAMBS.CWT CHICKENS, LB EGGS. DOZ MILK, WHISE.CWT.	1.17 1.55 29.00 20.80	.346 2.05 1.65 .759 1.17 1.46 29.10 21.20 29.80 .26 .497 4.452/	.338 2.41 1.75 .98c/ 1.77c/ 1.77c/ 19.80 21.30 21.70 .313 .53c/ 4.79	.338 2.41 1.75 .98c/ 1.52c/ 1.77c/ 19.80 21.30 21.30 21.70 .313 .53c/ 4.79	116 85 93 80 77 88 146 98 139 86 91 <u>4</u> / 96 <u>4</u> /	102 85 94. 77 77 82 147 100 137 83 91 <u>4/</u> 95 <u>4/</u>		

- al Preliminary b/ Revised
- c/ Transitional parity, 90 percent (95 percent during 1950) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950.
- d/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS CONTINUE TO DECLINE-PARITY INDEX UNCHANGED

Declining for the sixth consecutive month, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers on August 15 was 292 percent of its 1910-14 average. This was 2 points below mid-July and 25 points (or 9.4%) above August 15 a year ago. Prices for most crops, except fruit, were down during the month, with the decreases in prices of cotton, truck crops, and oil-bearing crops contributing most to the decline in the index. These declines were partially offset by higher prices for fruit, some meat animals, milk, and eggs.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) in mid-August remained at 282 percent of its 1910-14 average. This was 1 point below the all-time peak recorded in April and May of this year, and 9.7 percent higher than a year ago. The index of prices paid for family living items was unchanged during the month, but the index of commodities used for production was up 1 point. Price indexes for both living and production commodity groups were above August 1950, as were also the interest, tax, and wage rate components.

The Parity Ratio at 104 in mid-August was unchanged from July 15 and at this level was the same as a year ago.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS
(N.C. PRICES RECEIVED 1909-14 = 100 PERCENT)

	(11101 11110110		2000	11- 10	O I DIVOL	111 4 /	
	COMMODITY	JUL 15 1951	Aug 15 1951	Aug 15 1950	Aug 15 1949	Aug 15 1948	
ı		N	NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS				
	ALL FARM PRODUCTS COITON & COITONSED GRAINS MEAT ANIMALS POULTRY DA'RY PRODUCTS TOBACCO MISCELLANEOUS RATIO OF PRICES RECE'VED TO PAID.	292 320 180 440 266 239 231	277 282 181 445 <u>1/</u> 278 236 476 236	240	270 221	265 260 204 418 282 237 496 237	
			UNITED STA	TES INDEX	NUMBERS		
ı	PRICES RECEIVED	294	292	267	245	293	
	RATIO OF PRICES	2 82	282	2 58	243	251	
	RECEIVED TO PAID	104	104	103	101	117	

 $\frac{1}{2}/$ Type 13. 2. Prices received to U. S. prices paid.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR FURNITURE BY NORTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES FARMERS WITH COMPARISONS, 1950 -1951

ITEM	UNIT	NO	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		MARCH 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	JUNE 15 1950	MARCH 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	JUNE 15 1950	
RUGS, AXMINSTER, 9' X 12'. RUGS, FELT BASE, 9' X 12'. DINING-ROOM SUITES. LIVING-ROOM SUITES. BEDROOM SUITS. BEDSTEADS, METAL, DOUBLE. MATTRESSES 54", FELTED COTTON. BED SPRINGS, DOUBLE, SAGLESS. KITCHEN CABINETS. STOVES, 6-HOLE, KITCHEN RANGES. WASHING MACHINES, ELECTRIC.	EACH EACH EACH EACH EACH EACH EACH EACH	76.00 11.00 225.00 155.00 155.00 15.00 26.50 18.00 56.00 92.00	79.00 10.50 215.00 150.00 150.00 150.00 27.00 17.50 56.00 86.00	62.00 10.50 210.00 130.00 130.00 13.00 22.50 16.50 53.00 82.00	86.40 10.50 231.00 183.00 170.00 15.30 23.90 18.10 58.50 117.00 132.00	90.00 10.30 234.00 185.00 173.00 15.40 24.50 18.40 58.10 116.00 134.00	70.00 9.92 200.00 160.00 149.00 13.50 19.80 15.80 53.20 104.00	

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS.

NORTH CAROLINA 1949-1950

NORTH CAROLINA	1949-1950	
COMMODITY	19 49	1950
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Livestock and products	146,860	146,707
Dairy products	37,533 33,418	40,896 33,680
Chickens (including broilers)	26,217 27,580	25,285 22,567
Eggs	17,860 2,845	19,456
Other <u>1</u> /	1,407 564,109	1,419
Crops Field crops:	304, 103	010,100
Tobacco	83,577	486,167
Peanuts	16,003	25,695 20,423 9,873
WheatPotatoes	6,025 7,705	6,885
Cottonseed	5,117	5,363 4,912 2,769
Hay Oats Lespedeza seed	2,490 2,343	2,498 1,681
Sorgo syrup Truck crops Other 2/	11,166	9,950 824
Fruits and tree nuts:		2,599
Apples Peaches Strawberries	2,776 1,198	1,802
PecansOther 3/		4 25 6 47
Other products: Forest		13,303
Greenhouse, nursery		2,658 795,503

^{1/} Honey, sheep and lambs, mules, wool, horses, beeswax, other poultry.

FURNITURE PRICES INCREASE DURING YEAR

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most furniture items increased during the period from June 15, 1950 to June 15, 1951. Living-room and bedroom suites increased \$20.00 and \$25.00, respectively.

Axminster rugs, size 9' x 12', increased \$17.00 during the year ended June 15, 1951. Farmers also paid higher prices for bedsteads, mattresses, kitchen cabinets, kitchen ranges and washing machines (See table above).

FEED PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most highprotein and grain by-products feeds held about steady during the month ended August 15.

Mixed dairy feeds, except 18 percent protein, remained the same as July (See table below). Of the high protein feeds, cottonseed meal and meat scrap decreased 15 and 20 cents, respectively. Wheat bran decreased five cents while corn gluten increased 20 cents. Laying mash decreased 10 cents per 100 pounds while scratch grain remained the same.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1951 WITH COMPARISONS

	NORTH	CAROLINA	UNITED STATES		
FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951	JULY 15 1951	Aug. 15 1951	
		- DOLI	_ARS •		
MIXED DAIRY FEED UNDER 29% PROTEIN. 18% PROTEIN. 18% PROTEIN. 20% PROTEIN. 29% OVER. HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS LINSEED MEAL. SOYBEAN MEAL. COTTONSEED MEAL. MEAT SCRAP. GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS BRAN. MIDDLINGS. CORN MEAL. CORN MEAL. CORN GLUTEN. POULTRY FEED. LAYING MASH. SCRAICH GRAIN.	4.15 3.95 4.10 4.35 5.00 4.35 6.30 3.80 3.95 4.60	4.15 3.95 4.15 4.35 5.00 4.50 4.20 6.10 3.75 4.00 4.80	4.08 4.01 4.09 4.14 4.93 4.21 4.69 4.77 6.26 3.51 3.88 4.12 3.41 4.91 4.46	4. 12 4. 05 4. 12 4. 17 4. 95 4. 30 4. 74 4. 57 6. 26 3. 45 3. 74 4. 14 3. 54	

^{2/} Barley, rye, sorghums for grain, cowpeas. 3/ Grapes, cherries, pears, figs, plums, ether berries

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SEPTEMBER 5, 1951

FARM REPORT

PAGE 4

N. C. WOOL PRODUCTION UP 11 PERCENT

The quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in North Carolina this year is estimated at 180,000 pounds. This is an increase of 4 percent over the 162,000 pounds shorn in 1950 and compares with the 1940-49 average of 205,000 pounds.

The increase in wool production over last year is due to an increase in the number of sheep shorn since the average fleece weight of 5.3 pounds was down .1 pound from 1950.

The estimated 34,000 sheep shorn or to be shorn in 1951 was 13 percent greater than the 30,000 head shorn the preceding year but 17 percent less than the ten-year average.

RECORD LADINO-CLOVER SEED CROP

A record U. S. production of 10, 120,000 pounds of clean Ladinoclover seed is forecast this year. This is 26 percent larger than the previous record crop of 8,040,000 pounds last year and nine times the 1940-49 average of 1, 120,000 pounds. Larger crops in Oregon and California than last year more than offset the smaller crop indicated for Idaho.

This year's acreage for seed, estimated at 74,000 acres, is 27 percent larger than the previous record of 58,400 acres last year and nearly six times the 10-year average of 12,750 acres.

The prospective yield of 137 pounds per acre is only 3 pounds less than the record 1949 yield of 140 pounds and 57 pounds more than the 10-year average. The increasing use of effective insecticides and of honey bees to pollinate the crop have been largely responsible for the large yields in recent years.

TURKEY CROP LARGEST OF RECORD

North Carolina turkey producers indicate by their August 1 reports that they will produce 727,000 birds this year. This will be a record high number of turkeys raised for this state and is 30 percent larger than the previous record of 559,000 produced in 1950, about 50 percent greater than the number raised in 1949 and two and one-half times larger than the 1938-47 average.

For the Nation, a sharp change from January intentions developed during the early months of the year. Last January growers intentions for 1951 were for the production of 1 percent more turkeys than in 1950. According to August 1 reports farmers are raising 52,774,000 birds this year -- 16 percent more than last year.

This sharp change in plans came about mostly as the result of steadily rising turkey prices during the hatching season.

Beltsville White turkeys have been increasing rapidly during the last two-years to meet a year-around demand for young turkeys 14-17 weeks old weighing from 4-8 pounds dressed. Producers reported for the first time on the number of birds of this breed raised in 1950 and being raised this year. Reports show that about 16 percent of all turkeys being raised this year are Beltsville Whites, compared with 12 percent last year. For the South Atlantic area these percentages are much higher and are 40.7 for 1951 and 29,7 for 1950.

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Number Raised 1/						
& Division	Average 1938-47	19 48	1949	1950 2/	Indicated 1951 3/	1951 as % of 1950	
N. C. Del. Md. Va. W. Va. S. C. Ga. Fla. S. Atl.	28 8 9 6 4 14 9 6 4 30 3 248 140 108	360 61 321 1,221 498 446 187 109	486 70 417 1,526 682 714 280 125	559 74 438 2,289 887 771 294 131	727 85 460 3,571 1,064 1,002 503 151 7,563	130 115 105 156 120 130 17 1 135	
N. Atl. E. N. Cent. W. C. Cent. S. Cent. West	2, 497 3, 413	3,069 4,188 7,915 4,010 9,403	3, 397 5, 126 10, 765 5, 561 13, 130	3, 638 5,725 11,847 6,088 12,923	4.008 6.518 12,819 6.994 14,872	110 114 108 115 115	
U. S.	34, 807	31,788	42, 279	45,664	52,774	116	

Includes Beltville Whites

Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1951

Revised